AMERICAN SAMOA 2002 FISHERY STATISTICS

Compiled by

American Samoa

Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources

and the

Western Pacific Fishery Information Network

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AMERICAN SAMOA 2002 FISHERY STATISTICS

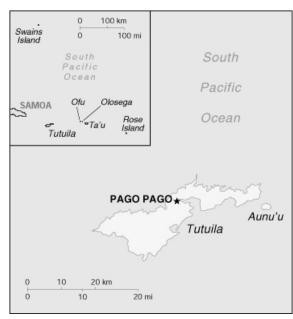
INTRODUCTION

Location: 14°S latitude, 170°W longitude Islands: Tutuila, Aunu`u, the Manu`a Islands (Ofu, Olesaga, Ta`u), Rose Atoll (uninhabited), and Swain's Island (sparsely populated)

Population: 70,260, 80% on Tutuila (World

Fact Book, 2003) Economy: tuna industry

The American Samoa Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources (DMWR; formerly the Office of Marine Resources) is located near Pago Pago on Tutuila and has been collecting commercial fisheries data from the Tutuila fleet since the early 1970s. In 1983 it extended its coverage to the Manu'a Islands, and in 1985 DMWR modified its data collection programs to include recreational and subsistence fisheries data.



American Samoa
Source: http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/aq.html;
The World Factbook 2003

American Samoa's domestic fisheries have typically been small-boat, one-day fisheries using primarily 28-32 foot-long, outboard-engine-powered catamarans called *alias* (pronounced *ah-lee-ahs*). Traditionally, trolling and bottomfishing were the major methods of fishing and occasionally spearfishing, netting, and vertical longlining. Beginning in about mid-1995 some of the traditional alias began converting to horizontal longlining. During 1996 horizontal longlining became the largest fishery in American Samoa based on total landed weight of the catch, even though only about one-third of the fleet had converted to this method. Over the next few years the fleet grew rapidly with the addition of new alias up to about 38 feet long and, more significantly, with the addition of other larger mono-hull vessels that fished much longer trips. The primary target species is albacore tuna, but the fishery has also resulted in significant increases in landings of yellowfin tuna, wahoo, blue marlin, mahimahi, and some other incidentally caught species.

During 2002, the various fishery monitoring programs in American Samoa identified 78 active vessels: 76 home ported on Tutuila and 2 in the Manu'a islands. Many of these vessels participated in more than one fishery, and 65 of the Tutuila boats (including 24 vessels that were over 50 feet long) did some longlining. Of the 78 total boats, 23 participated in the troll and bottomfish fisheries, and 6 were used in other

forms of fishing activities. On average, the alia fleet on Tutuila consisted of 3-man crews, fished 9 hours, and caught about 324 pounds of fish; the Manu'a-based fleet typically had 3-man crews, fished about 5 hours and landed 76 pounds of fish. Essentially all of the longlining was based out of Tutuila, where the majority of the catch was offloaded to the canneries.

SPECIAL NOTE ON DATA REVISIONS

There were significant changes in the fisheries in the mid-1990s with the development of the longline fishery and a nighttime, boat-based scuba spearfishing fishery. Because of the nature of these fisheries, biases began creeping into the effort-counting and interviewing processes of the DMWR surveys. By 1997 WPacFIN staff discovered the problems, and modifications to survey techniques were implemented by DMWR staff. It became clear by early 1998 that the algorithms used to expand the survey data and estimate for the total fishery also needed to be changed. A new data processing system that better handles the more complex nature of today's fisheries in American Samoa as detailed below has been completed and was used to reprocess the historical time series. This volume includes the results of this new improved algorithm, but additional data quality control procedures and algorithm enhancements are still being made, which may cause small changes in subsequent reports.

DATA COLLECTING SYSTEM

The data collecting systems used by DMWR to monitor the changing fisheries of American Samoa have evolved considerably over the past 20 years. One common factor of all systems has been that they rely heavily on personal contacts with the fishermen and on a significant amount of dockside monitoring and interviewing.

The major systems in place today include 1) boat-based access-point creel surveys on Tutuila and the Manu`a Islands (Offshore Creel Survey System), which are the mainstay of the monitoring program; 2) a mandatory purchase receipt "trip ticket" system for fish businesses on Tutuila (Commercial Purchase System); 3) a vessel history and tracking system for all American Samoa vessels (Vessel Classification System); 4) a Daily Effort Census System for detailed tracking of the developing longline fishery; 5) a mandatory federal Longline Logbook System; 6) a Cannery Landings System to document all landings at the two canneries by domestic and foreign vessels; and 7) a size-frequency sampling program at the canneries. Data from all these major systems are used to develop the best available data for the complex and ever-changing fisheries of American Samoa. More details of these data collection systems follow.

From 1982 to 1985, DMWR obtained catch statistics by interviewing commercial fishermen at the end of their trips and keeping records of as much commercial fishing activity as possible. This data collection method was accurate for trips where interviews

were conducted. Yet it was very labor intensive, did not cover all trips, and did not include the small but growing recreational and subsistence fisheries.

Also, beginning in the early 1980s, a vessel classification system was established to collect information on all vessels participating in domestic fisheries. This system provided the following information on American Samoa vessels:

- Boat Name
- Registration Number
- Propulsion
- Length
- Beam
- Number of Engines
- Type of Use
- Trailered
- Number of Crew

- Depth
- Engine Type
- Fuel Type
- Material
- Horsepower
- Port
- Methods of fishing
- Federal Permit

In October 1985 a new creel survey sampling system was implemented on Tutuila to provide better coverage and statistics on all boat-based fisheries. Soon afterwards similar monitoring programs were established in the Manu`a Islands where the fishing fleets are centrally located and small enough for statistics to be collected for nearly every trip. The surveyors in the Manu`a islands send their monitoring forms to DMWR in Tutuila for processing. The Manu`a statistics are entered and compiled on a monthly basis and are adjusted by an estimated percent coverage factor that is usually 100%.

The details of the Tutuila boat-based fishery sampling program have changed over the years to accommodate changes in the fisheries, but it is still a systematic, random sampling program that stratifies sampling by type of day (either weekday or weekend/holiday) and by fishing method. For logistical and cultural reasons, Sundays are no longer sampled as effort is extremely low and not similar to other weekend/holiday-type days.

DMWR staff normally sample 2 weekdays and 1 weekend/holiday per week. During survey days, counts of total participation are collected, and as many returning vessels as possible are interviewed for catch, effort, and biological samples. Tutuila is divided into six sample areas, five of which are sampled. It is assumed that the non-sampled area is similar to the sampled areas in fishing activity and success rate. Furthermore, it is assumed that the fishermen interviewed are representative of the entire fishing population and that they give accurate information.

Unless contrary information is available from dockside questioning of knowledgeable persons, a boat is assumed to be "out fishing" if its trailer is at a boat ramp or the boat is missing from its normal berthing area during the 18-hour survey day.

The following participation information is recorded for all boats determined to be out fishing. The participation data are expanded to estimate the total number of fishing trips in Tutuila.

- Sample Date
- Boat Name
- 3 Observation Times

- Type of Day
- Fishing Method
- Sample Area

The remaining data items listed below are collected on each boat for which an interview is successfully completed.

- Interview Time *
- Area Fished
- Home Island
- Total Hours Fished (trip length) *
- Number of Fishermen
- Number of Gear Used
- Total Trip Weight in Pounds *

- Species Caught *
- Number of Pieces for Each Species
- Disposition of Species*
- Weight in Pounds for Each Species *
- Condition of Species If Not Whole
- Length of Fish (Converted to Weight)
- Price per Pound for Each Species

It is not always possible to obtain information on all the items listed. However, the ones marked with an asterisk (*) are considered essential for data expansion purposes. Also, identification and weight of each species are often not obtainable; in this case a code for species groupings (e.g., miscellaneous bottomfish) is used. The interview data is later expanded to estimate the total catch per fishing trips and other CPUE measures in Tutuila. The catch-per-trip estimate is multiplied by the number of trips' estimate for each strata to get an estimate of the total catch for Tutuila.

For several decades the two canneries have also provided monthly summary statistics about their purchases of fish from all vessels, foreign and domestic. Then in September 1990, a Commercial Purchase System (receipt book) was instituted in which all businesses in Samoa that buy fish directly from fishermen were required by local law to submit a copy of their purchase receipts to DMWR. Receipt books are issued by DMWR to all fish markets, stores, hotels, and restaurants that resell fish, either whole of prepared. The following information is collected via these receipts.

- Invoice Date
- Invoice Number
- Buyer's Name
- Boat Name, Owner
- Area Fished

- Fishing Method
- Species Bought
- Number of Pieces for Each Species
- Weight in Pounds for Each Species *
- Price per Pound for Each Species

In January 1996, in response to the developing longline fishery, a federal longline logbook system was implemented by NMFS. It required all longline fishermen to obtain a federal permit and to submit logs containing detailed data on each of their sets and the resulting catch. From 1996 to 1999, the logbooks submitted by the local longliners were edited by the NMFS fisheries monitoring agent in Samoa for any missing data and then sent to the NMFS Honolulu Lab for further editing and data processing. To improve the monitoring of the fast-growing longline fishery, in July 1999 DMWR implemented a Daily Effort Concensus (DEC) for all federally permitted longline vessels. Under this program, DMWR staff make two visits a day, 6 days a week, to ports where longline vessels move. The staff document whether each vessel on the list is "in port" or out fishing. The DEC data are used to track the activity of each vessel and to help ensure all fishing logsheets are submitted by the fishermen. To further improve the quality and timeliness of the data, beginning in January 2000 logbook data collecting, editing, and processing were done by DMWR in Samoa and then downloaded to NMFS periodically. The following information is recorded for each set these longline fishermen make:

- Set Date
- Vessel
- Date of Departure
- Port of Departure
- Date of Arrival
- Port of Arrival
- Observer on Board
- Target Species
- Bait Used
- Mainline Length
- No. of Hooks
- No. of Hooks/Float
- No. of Lightsticks Used
- Bird Catch Mitigation Measures
- Wind Detection
- Wave Height
- Sea Surface Temperature
- Wind Speed

- Begin Set Time
- Begin Set Latitude and Longitude
- End Set Time
- End Set Latitude and Longitude
- Haul Date
- Begin Haul Date
- Begin Haul Latitude and Longitude
- End Haul Time
- End Haul Latitude and Longitude
- No. of Pelagic Species Kept
- No. of Pelagic Species Released
- No. of Sharks Finned
- No. of Sharks Kept
- No. of Sharks Released
- No. of Protected Species Released Alive
- No. of Protected Species Released Injured
- No. of Protected Species Released Dead

DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM

As the data collecting systems used by DMWR to monitor the fisheries in American Samoa have changed over the years, so have the data processing systems. Numerous versions of database and utility software and microcomputer systems have been used to meet the growing demand for processing the collected data. Generally

speaking, these changes, with their significant emphasis on improving data quality and their cross-validation among systems, have made the data processing systems more robust, complex, and complete.

Several important principles have remained constant over time: keep data processing close to the source of data collecting; provide all of the needed software tools to ensure the quality of data; make the systems user friendly and functional for the local staff; and maintain as many standards as possible throughout the time series of data collected.

Typically, when upgrades (such as changes in expansion and reporting algorithms for the creel survey data and commercial landings data) have been made to data processing systems, the entire time series of data would be reprocessed using the same algorithms, so that trends in the fisheries would remain as intact as possible. The annual and monthly estimated commercial landings data and the corresponding time series figures included in this report were produced with the versions of data processing systems in use in 2004. To help the reader understand the origin of the data included in this report, a general description of these processes follows. It does not include the details on many minor changes that have occurred throughout the evolutionary history of these systems.

The data from 1982 to 1985 have been imported directly from the original Commercial Catch Monitoring System used before the implementation of the offshore creel survey. Since 1986, the boat-based creel survey data expansion system has been the central system for estimating total commercial landings in American Samoa.

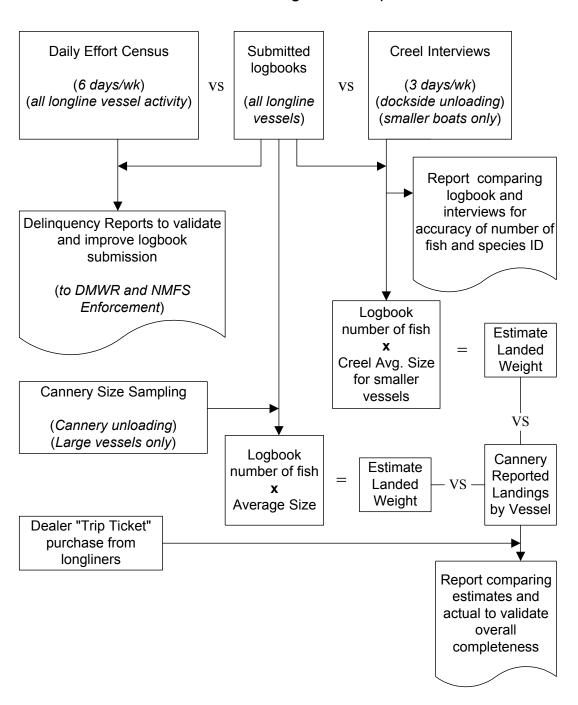
In short, the survey data expansion process involves multiplying the average daily participation by the average catch-per-trip for each stratum. For the years 1986-90, commercial sales portions of the expanded creel survey data from Tutuila and the Manu`a Islands were combined to produce estimated total commercial landings. Since 1990, with the implementation of the mandatory fish dealer receipt book system on Tutuila, further adjustments have been made to these combined creel data by using receipt book data. These adjustments have significantly improved overall totals as they helped adjust for sales not monitored through the boat-based survey (e.g. shoreline and strictly nighttime commercial fishing). Species totals modified with these types of adjustments are flagged in reports with an asterisk. Finally, in the late 1990s when larger longline vessels began landing their catches directly at the canneries, and thus out of the monitoring capabilities of the standard creel surveys, the longline logbook system and cannery size frequency sampling data filled the gap for this portion of the fishery to create a more complete picture of the estimated total commercial landings for the Territory.

One of the most significant recent improvements made in the data processing systems for DMWR has been in the area of cross-system data validation and quality control. By collecting similar data from several sources using different monitoring and reporting tools the quality of reported data can be cross-referenced between systems to

provide insight into the validity and completeness of each data set. The following schematic shows some cross-system data validation relationships and features that are utilized in the most current version of the integrated DMWR fisheries monitoring programs:

Data Quality and Cross Validation

American Samoa Longline Example



DATA REPORTING SYSTEM

After all editing, quality control, and data interpretation activities are completed, monthly and annual commercial landings data tables by species are generated. Each of the commercial landings data tables contains the common name, weight in pounds, value in dollars, and the average price per pound of each species or species group and whether or not the data were modified by Commercial Purchase System data (denoted by asterisks). The monthly data tables are based on monthly expansions of the Tutuila Offshore Creel Survey Data with enhancements by monthly Longline Logbook, Commercial Purchase System and Manu'a data as explained previously. Annual data tables are based on combined annual expansions of the creel data for the entire calendar year with similar annual enhancements from Longline Logbook, Commercial Purchase System and Manu'a data as explained previously. Since the monthly and annual data tables are based on separate monthly and annual expansion of the creel data, the annual data tables are not the exact sum of the 12 monthly data tables but fall within the standard error. These data tables are listed as Tables II.1.1 to II.1.13 in this report.

The charts that make up the rest of the report are for groups of species as well as for some of the dominant individual species. Please note that some of the charts in this volume are new or modified from earlier volumes. For example, more emphasis has been put on bigeye tuna and albacore tuna because of their new substantial levels of catch. The species in the species groups used in the charts of this report are defined below.

Note: Many of the species included in this report have been re-categorized over the years. For example, the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 was amended in 1992 to include tunas in the PMUS category. However, this FSWP volume will maintain the original species categorizations from previous volumes for comparative purposes. As such, tunas are kept in a separate category.

I. Pelagic Management Unit Species (PMUS)

Other Sharks Black marlin Blacktip reef shark Striped Marlin Blue shark Sailfish Mako Shark Spearfish Nurse shark Swordfish Thresher Shark Wahoo White-Tip Shark Pomfret Mahimahi Moonfish Blue marlin

II. Bottomfish Management Unit Species (BMUS)

Black Jack Hawaiian opakapaka
Amberjack Gindai (flower snap)
Giant trevally Yellowtail snapper
Yelloweye Snapper. Lehi (silverjaw)

Blacktip grouper Onaga (longtail snapper) Lunartail grouper Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)

Blue lined snapper Ambon emperor Gray jobfish Redgill emperor

III. Billfish

Swordfish Striped Marlin Blue marlin Sailfish

Black marlin Spearfish

IV. Tunas

Tunas Bluefin Tuna
Skipjack Tuna Yellowfin Tuna
Dogtooth tuna BigeyeTuna
Albacore Kawakawa

V. Other Tuna

Tunas Bluefin Tuna Dogtooth tuna Kawakawa

VI. Fisheries Categories

A. Pelagics

Albacore Other Sharks
Barracudas Other birds
BigeyeTuna Pomfret

Black marlin Rainbow runner

Blacktip reef shark

Blue marlin

Blue shark

Blue shark

Bluefin Tuna

Dogtooth tuna

Small barracuda

Hammerhead Shark
Kawakawa
Striped Marlin
Large barracuda
Mackerel
Mahimahi
Mako Shark
Striped Marlin
Swordfish
Thresher Shark
Tiger Shark
Tunas

Mako Shark Tunas Moonfish Wahoo

Nurse shark White-Tip Shark Other Pelagic Fish Yellowfin Tuna

B. Bottomfish

Amberjack
Ambon emperor
Bigeye emperor
Bigeye trevally
Black Jack
Black snapper
Blacktail snapper

Blacktip grouper Blood snapper Blue lined gindai Blue lined snapper Bluefin trevally

Bottom Handline Snappers Bottomfish (Assorted)

Brown jobfish

Blueline bream

Ehu (squirrelfish snap.) Emperors (misc) Flagtail grouper Giant grouper Giant trevally

Gindai (flower snap)
Goldenline bream
Goldspot trevally
Gray jobfish
Groupers (misc)
Hawaiian opakapaka
Humpback snapper

Jacks (misc)
Kusakar's snapper
Lehi (silverjaw)
Longnose emperor
Lunartail grouper
Multidens snapper

Oilfish

Onaga (longtail snapper)

Onespot snapper
Orangespot emperor
Peacock grouper
Pristipomoides/Etelis
Redgill emperor
Rufous snapper
Smalltooth grouper

Smalltooth group Snake mackerel Spotted grouper Stone's snapper Striped grouper Tomato grouper Trevally (C. caer

Trevally (C.caeruleop.)
Twinspot/red snapper
Whitemouth trevally
Yellow opakapaka
Yelloweye Snapper.
Yellowspot grouper
Yellowtail snapper

C. Reef Fish

Bigeye scad Moray eels Catfish Needlefish Conger eels Octopus Crabs Rays Salmon Eagle ray Sea shells Eels Sea urchins Flyingfish Giant clam Sharks Halfbeaks Shrimp

Invertebrates Slipper lobster
Kona crab Spiny lobster
Leatherback Spotted eels
Limu, algae Squid

Mackerel scad: opelu

Mangrove crab

Milkfish

Miscellaneous

Sunfish

Threadfin

Tilapia

Turban snail

D. Other

Bigeye squirrelfish
Bigeyes
Porcupinefish
Rabbitfish

Bigscale soldierfish

Brown surgeonfish

Brwn wrasse:pataotao

Red snapper, mu

Reef fish (Assorted)

Rudderfish

Butterflyfish Saber squirrelfish
Cardinalfish Sargent major

Convict tang Squirrelfish
Flounders Striped bristletooth
Goatfish Surgeonfishes/tangs

Hawkfish Sweepers
Inshore groupers Sweetlips
Inshore snappers Terapon perch

Lined surgeon

Mountain bass

Terapon pero
Tilefish

Triggerfish

Mullets Unicornfishes (misc)
Naso tang Whitespotted surgeonfish

Orangespine unicornfish Wrasse

Parrotfishes Yellowfin surgeonfish Pink goatfish

INTERPRETATION OF STATISTICS

The user is reminded to pay heed to the precautions and assumptions identified earlier in this document when making interpretations of or inferences from data reported in the tables and graphs. Remember also that the commercial landings summaries are not based on a census of all the fishing activities, but on samples of those activities and on integration of data from four separate data systems. One of the major factors in expanding the creel survey data into monthly and annual estimates is the use of proportionality constants to adjust for percent coverage of the surveys. The flexibility of the survey design allows for refinement of these constants as additional information is gained on the fishing activities. If the constants are improved upon, the basic survey data can be re-expanded to create better overall estimates. However, the variability and species composition would not be expected to change since these statistics are based on the actual survey information collected from the fishermen. The estimates of total landings are considered to be conservative because the catch from the subsistence inshore fisheries are currently not included in this document.

Table II.1.1

American Samoa Annual 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Miscellaneous	42	\$63	\$1.50
Jacks (misc)	246	\$197	\$0.80
Black jack	590	\$1,367	\$2.32
Bigeye trevally	678	\$1,496	\$2.21
Whitemouth trevally	24	\$48	\$2.00
Barracudas	2,320	\$3,561	\$1.54
Other Sharks	1,121	\$560	\$0.50
Bottomfish (Assorted)	537	\$1,043	\$1.94
Groupers (misc)	1,245	\$2,445	\$1.96
Peacock grouper	33	\$65	\$2.00
Flagtail grouper	52	\$124	\$2.38
Tomato grouper	303	\$676	\$2.23
Blacktip grouper	98	\$270	\$2.75
Striped grouper	8	\$22	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	710	\$1,384	\$1.95
Blue lined snapper	6,504	\$12,793	\$1.97
Rufous snapper	50	\$112	\$2.24
Onespot snapper	49	\$69	\$1.39
Twinspot/red snapper	173	\$303	\$1.75
Humpback snapper	1,948	\$3,883	\$1.99
Blood snapper	4	\$8	\$2.00
Gray jobfish	2,708	\$4,244	\$1.57
Yellow opakapaka	1,553	\$5,705	\$3.67
Hawaiian opakapaka	66	\$169	\$2.57
Yelloweye opakapaka(P.fl.	6	\$17	\$2.75
Blue lined gindai	34	\$68	\$2.00
Gindai (flower snap)	123	\$320	\$2.60
Yellowtail snapper	9	\$18	\$2.00
Lehi (silverjaw)	4,778	\$11,387	\$2.38
Onaga (longtail snapper)	1,404	\$3,548	\$2.53
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	1,532	\$3,934	\$2.57
Stone's snapper	68	\$187	\$2.75
Emperors (misc)	11,258	\$22,160	\$1.97
Longnose emperor	441	\$882	\$2.00
Redgill emperor	125	\$250	\$2.00
Pomfret	350	\$694	\$1.98
Rudderfish	63	\$112	\$1.78
Rabbitfish	30	\$59	\$1.76 \$2.00
Surgeonfishes (miss)	4,625	\$9,156	ψ1.30
Unicornfishes (misc)	1,990	\$3,671	φ1.00
Squirrelfish	1,345	\$2,611	\$1.94
Saber squirrelfish	24	\$66	\$2.75
Bigeye squirrelfish	35	\$89	\$2.54 \$1.02 *
Parrotfishes	5,710	\$10,956	Ψ1.32
Goatfish	496	\$991	\$2.00
Inshore groupers	762	\$1,417	\$1.86 *
Triggerfish	39	\$74	\$1.89
Mahimahi	35,447	\$63,212	\$1.78
Swordfish	3,701	\$8,228	\$2.22 *
Blue marlin	42,435	\$43,175	\$1.02
Black marlin	1,265	\$1,265	\$1.00
		\$1,265 \$1,881 \$910	\$1.00 \$1.08 \$1.50

Table II.1.1 (Cont.)
American Samoa Annual 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	\$/Lb
Rainbow runner	1,173	\$2,040	\$1.74
Wahoo	276,349	\$277,119	\$1.00
Skipjack Tuna	428,257	\$287,496	\$0.67
Bluefin Tuna	0	\$0	\$0.00
Dogtooth tuna	274	\$511	\$1.86
Albacore	13,109,824	\$11,572,879	\$0.88
Yellowfin Tuna	1,043,918	\$989,447	\$0.95
BigeyeTuna	396,712	\$445,422	\$1.12
Kawakawa	56	\$148	\$2.67
Moonfish	0	\$0	\$0.00
Sunfish	0	\$0	\$0.00
Spiny lobster	762	\$2,578	\$3.38 *
Octopus	69	\$208	\$3.00
TOTAL	15.398.893	\$13.809.792	\$0.90

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.2
American Samoa January 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Black jack	328	\$680	\$2.07
Barracudas	138	\$248	\$1.80
Bottomfish (Assorted)	17	\$47	\$2.75
Groupers (misc)	66	\$133	\$2.00
Peacock grouper	14	\$28	\$2.00
Tomato grouper	220	\$451	\$2.05
Blacktip grouper	22	\$61	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	78	\$168	\$2.15
Blue lined snapper	242	\$484	\$2.00
Onespot snapper	1	\$1	\$1.82
Humpback snapper	109	\$231	\$2.12
Gray jobfish	123	\$197	\$1.60
Yellow opakapaka	542	\$2,022	\$3.73
Hawaiian opakapaka	6	\$17	\$2.75
Yelloweye opakapaka(P.fl.	6	\$17	\$2.75
Gindai (flower snap)	13	\$36	\$2.75
Lehi (silverjaw)	464	\$1,427	\$3.08
Onaga (longtail snapper)	509	\$1,281	\$2.52
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	541	\$1,371	\$2.54
Emperors (misc)	1,639	\$3,277	\$2.00
Pomfret	2	\$4	\$1.75
Rudderfish	1	\$3	\$1.80
Rabbitfish	14	\$28	\$2.00
Surgeonfishes/tangs	1,455	\$2,701	\$1.86
Unicornfishes (misc)	280	\$280	\$1.00
Squirrelfish	208	\$407	\$1.96
Parrotfishes	445	\$875	\$1.97 *
Goatfish	235	\$470	\$2.00
Inshore groupers	205	\$399	\$1.95
Triggerfish	2	\$3	\$1.89
Mahimahi	913	\$1,416	\$1.55
Swordfish	383	\$1,013	\$2.64 *
Blue marlin	19,926	\$19,926	\$1.00
Sailfish	697	\$746	\$1.07
Spearfish	28	\$41	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	17	\$31	\$1.80
Wahoo	20,300	\$20,557	\$1.01
Skipjack Tuna	7,961	\$5,424	\$0.68
Dogtooth tuna	3	\$3	\$1.00
Albacore	857,352	\$704,389	\$0.82
Yellowfin Tuna	28,628	\$25,837	\$0.90
BigeyeTuna	10,289	\$11,653	\$1.13
Kawakawa	3	\$8	\$2.75
Spiny lobster	156	\$555	\$3.56 *
Octopus	33	\$99	\$3.00
TOTAL	954,613	\$809,045	\$0.85

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.3
American Samoa February 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Black jack	227	\$491	\$2.16
Bigeye trevally	12	\$33	\$2.75
Barracudas	35	\$35	\$1.00
Peacock grouper	2	\$5	\$2.00
Flagtail grouper	10	\$28	\$2.75
Tomato grouper	18	\$50	\$2.75
Blacktip grouper	23	\$63	\$2.75
Striped grouper	8	\$22	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	125	\$266	\$2.13
Blue lined snapper	357	\$731	\$2.05
Rufous snapper	6	\$17	\$2.75
Humpback snapper	149	\$320	\$2.15
Gray jobfish	124	\$219	\$1.77
Yellow opakapaka	959	\$3,573	\$3.72
Hawaiian opakapaka	9	\$25	\$2.75
Gindai (flower snap)	26	\$72	\$2.75
Lehi (silverjaw)	516	\$1,848	\$3.59
Onaga (longtail snapper)	931	\$2,345	\$2.52
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	1,008	\$2,562	\$2.54
Stone's snapper	15	\$41	\$2.75
Emperors (misc)	1,878	\$3,763	\$2.00
Pomfret	2	\$4	\$1.75
Rabbitfish	2	\$5	\$2.00
Surgeonfishes/tangs	230	\$428	\$1.86
Unicornfishes (misc)	68	\$97	\$1.42 *
Squirrelfish	184	\$382	\$2.08
Parrotfishes	287	\$557	\$1.95 *
Goatfish	40	\$79	\$2.00
Inshore groupers	148	\$295	\$1.99
Mahimahi	1,250	\$1,936	\$1.55
Swordfish	227	\$681	\$3.00 *
Blue marlin	7,602	\$8,264	\$1.09
Spearfish	9	\$14	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	346	\$554	\$1.60
Wahoo	18,788	\$18,586	\$0.99
Skipjack Tuna	2,957	\$1,963	\$0.66
Dogtooth tuna	16	\$44	\$2.75
Albacore	451,575	\$396,604	\$0.88
Yellowfin Tuna	53,748	\$55,299	\$1.03
BigeyeTuna	17,946	\$22,428	\$1.25
Spiny lobster	133	\$512	\$3.85 *
Octopus	6	\$17	\$3.00
TOTAL	562,001	\$525,254	\$0.93

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.4

American Samoa March 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Miscellaneous	11	\$17	\$1.50
Jacks (misc)	10	\$20	\$2.00
Black jack	21	\$42	\$2.00
Barracudas	657	\$1,195	\$1.82
Groupers (misc)	259	\$518	\$2.00
Peacock grouper	5	\$10	\$2.00
Flagtail grouper	10	\$20	\$2.00
Tomato grouper	18	\$36	\$2.00
Blacktip grouper	2	\$6	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	111	\$222	\$1.99
Blue lined snapper	810	\$1,620	\$2.00
Rufous snapper	18	\$36	\$2.00
Onespot snapper	17	\$31	\$1.82
Humpback snapper	554	\$1,107	\$2.00
Gray jobfish	1,259	\$1,899	\$1.51
Yellow opakapaka	263	\$966	\$3.68
Hawaiian opakapaka	7	\$14	\$2.00
Gindai (flower snap)	12	\$24	\$2.00
Lehi (silverjaw)	170	\$322	\$1.89
Onaga (longtail snapper)	30	\$60	\$2.00
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	25	\$50	\$2.00
Emperors (misc)	4,067	\$8,134	\$2.00
Pomfret	2	\$3	\$1.75
Rudderfish	30	\$53	\$1.80
Rabbitfish	5	\$10	\$2.00
Surgeonfishes/tangs	601	\$1,119	\$1.86
Unicornfishes (misc)	161	\$262	\$1.63 *
Squirrelfish	135	\$266	\$1.96
Parrotfishes	485	\$950	\$1.96 *
Goatfish	85	\$170	\$2.00
Inshore groupers	205	\$400	\$1.95
Triggerfish	37	\$70	\$1.89
Mahimahi	1,564	\$2,398	\$1.53
Swordfish	516	\$927	\$1.80 *
Blue marlin	7,885	\$7,885	\$1.00
Sailfish	150	\$225	\$1.50 *
Spearfish	9	\$14	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	368	\$658	\$1.79
Wahoo	17,727	\$17,844	\$1.01
Skipjack Tuna	9,165	\$6,850	\$0.75
Dogtooth tuna	91	\$115	\$1.26
Albacore	565,527	\$561,136	\$0.99
Yellowfin Tuna	41,919	\$36,947	\$0.88
BigeyeTuna	21,643	\$24,048	\$1.11
Kawakawa	13	\$29	\$2.31
Spiny lobster	92	\$311	\$3.37
Octopus	12	\$36	\$3.00
TOTAL	676,761	\$679,074	\$1.00
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^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.5
American Samoa April 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Miscellaneous	3	\$5	\$1.50
Jacks (misc)	130	\$97	\$0.75
Black jack	7	\$19	\$2.69
Barracudas	25	\$50	\$2.00
Bottomfish (Assorted)	118	\$229	\$1.94 *
Groupers (misc)	73	\$147	\$2.00
Tomato grouper	3	\$8	\$2.59
Blacktip grouper	2	\$6	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	12	\$23	\$2.01
Blue lined snapper	807	\$1,615	\$2.00
Rufous snapper	3	\$7	\$2.28
Twinspot/red snapper	95	\$166	\$1.75
Humpback snapper	67	\$134	\$2.00 *
Gray jobfish	223	\$343	\$1.54
Hawaiian opakapaka	3	\$8	\$2.59
Gindai (flower snap)	2	\$5	\$2.62
Lehi (silverjaw)	608	\$1,147	\$1.89
Onaga (longtail snapper)	27	\$68	\$2.50 *
Stone's snapper	9	\$25	\$2.75
Emperors (misc)	682	\$1,365	\$2.00
Pomfret	3	\$4	\$1.75
Rudderfish	17	\$30	\$1.75
Surgeonfishes/tangs	164	\$329	\$2.00
Unicornfishes (misc)	69	\$126	\$1.82
Squirrelfish	73	\$136	\$1.86
Parrotfishes	309	\$604	\$1.96 *
Inshore groupers	64	\$125	\$1.95 *
Mahimahi	2,192	\$3,938	\$1.80
Swordfish	640	\$1,284	\$2.01 *
Blue marlin	433	\$541	\$1.25
Sailfish	179	\$239	\$1.33
Spearfish	74	\$110	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	4	\$7	\$1.53
Wahoo	13,181	\$12,634	\$0.96
Skipjack Tuna	8,483	\$6,403	\$0.75
Dogtooth tuna	67	\$67	\$1.00 *
Albacore	968,213	\$874,543	\$0.90
Yellowfin Tuna	50,844	\$47,767	\$0.94
BigeyeTuna	36,425	\$41,660	\$1.14
Kawakawa	8	\$21	\$2.64
Spiny lobster	106	\$354	\$3.34
TOTAL	1,084,446	\$996,386	\$0.92

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.6
American Samoa May 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Miscellaneous	11	\$17	\$1.50
Black jack	19	\$51	\$2.69
Bigeye trevally	9	\$25	\$2.75
Barracudas	568	\$845	\$1.49
Other Sharks	75	\$38	\$0.50
Bottomfish (Assorted)	132	\$245	\$1.86 *
Groupers (misc)	371	\$742	\$2.00
Flagtail grouper	12	\$29	\$2.38
Tomato grouper	11	\$28	\$2.59
Lunartail grouper	12	\$33	\$2.75
Blue lined snapper	1,443	\$2,897	\$2.01
Humpback snapper	673	\$1,352	\$2.01
Blood snapper	4	\$8	\$2.00
Gray jobfish	20	\$52	\$2.58
Yellow opakapaka	5	\$13	\$2.69
Gindai (flower snap)	11	\$29	\$2.62
Lehi (silverjaw)	163	\$392	\$2.41
Onaga (longtail snapper)	25	\$64	\$2.58
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	28	\$62	\$2.20 *
Stone's snapper	17	\$47	\$2.75
Emperors (misc)	221	\$442	\$2.00
Redgill emperor	69	\$138	\$2.00
Pomfret	4	\$6	\$1.75
Surgeonfishes/tangs	47	\$93	\$2.00
Squirrelfish	285	\$567	\$1.99
Parrotfishes	145	\$284	\$1.96
Inshore groupers	57	\$114	\$2.01
Mahimahi	1,102	\$2,079	\$1.89
Swordfish	150	\$440	\$2.93 *
Blue marlin	416	\$462	\$1.11
Spearfish	120	\$179	\$1.50
Wahoo	17,812	\$17,148	\$0.96
Skipjack Tuna	18,048	\$12,420	\$0.69
Dogtooth tuna	35	\$84	\$2.40
Albacore	1,959,972	\$1,777,426	\$0.91
Yellowfin Tuna	110,871	\$113,881	\$1.03
BigeyeTuna	31,469	\$35,566	\$1.13
Spiny lobster	47	\$140	\$3.00
TOTAL	2,144,476	\$1,968,436	\$0.92

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.7
American Samoa June 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Black jack	24	\$65	\$2.69
Barracudas	128	\$198	\$1.56
Bottomfish (Assorted)	29	\$54	\$1.88 *
Groupers (misc)	99	\$198	\$2.00
Peacock grouper	3	\$7	\$2.00
Tomato grouper	12	\$31	\$2.59
Blacktip grouper	5	\$14	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	40	\$86	\$2.15
Blue lined snapper	673	\$1,320	\$1.96
Humpback snapper	181	\$363	\$2.01
Gray jobfish	17	\$44	\$2.58
Yellow opakapaka	15	\$40	\$2.69
Hawaiian opakapaka	12	\$31	\$2.59
Gindai (flower snap)	21	\$32	\$1.50 *
Yellowtail snapper	6	\$12	\$2.00
Lehi (silverjaw)	51	\$128	\$2.53
Onaga (longtail snapper)	60	\$155	\$2.58
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	59	\$156	\$2.65
Stone's snapper	12	\$33	\$2.75
Emperors (misc)	308	\$593	\$1.92
Redgill emperor	14	\$27	\$2.00
Pomfret	110	\$113	\$1.03
Rabbitfish	3	\$7	\$2.00
Surgeonfishes/tangs	419	\$792	\$1.89
Unicornfishes (misc)	166	\$316	\$1.90 *
Squirrelfish	164	\$314	\$1.91
Parrotfishes	431	\$801	\$1.86 *
Goatfish	57	\$114	\$2.00
Inshore groupers	98	\$183	\$1.87 *
Mahimahi	3,104	\$5,169	\$1.67
Swordfish	360	\$1,010	\$2.81
Blue marlin	83	\$86	\$1.03
Spearfish	74	\$110	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	14	\$24	\$1.80
Wahoo	20,226	\$19,733	\$0.98
Skipjack Tuna	9,437	\$5,867	\$0.62
Dogtooth tuna	25	\$60	\$2.40
Albacore	1,802,796	\$1,551,298	\$0.86
Yellowfin Tuna	102,146	\$93,954	\$0.92
BigeyeTuna	27,360	\$30,416	\$1.11
Spiny lobster	89	\$313	\$3.52 *
Octopus	8	\$24	\$3.00
TOTAL	1,968,937	\$1,714,291	\$0.87

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.8
American Samoa July 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Black jack	21	\$57	\$2.69
Bigeye trevally	370	\$811	\$2.19
Barracudas	254	\$289	\$1.14
Groupers (misc)	186	\$349	\$1.87
Tomato grouper	9	\$23	\$2.59
Blacktip grouper	10	\$28	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	124	\$215	\$1.73
Blue lined snapper	459	\$852	\$1.86
Onespot snapper	18	\$20	\$1.15
Humpback snapper	205	\$371	\$1.81
Gray jobfish	285	\$442	\$1.55
Yellow opakapaka	10	\$27	\$2.69
Hawaiian opakapaka	8	\$21	\$2.59
Blue lined gindai	5	\$10	\$2.00
Gindai (flower snap)	51	\$77	\$1.50 *
Yellowtail snapper	3	\$6	\$2.00
Lehi (silverjaw)	1,405	\$3,330	\$2.37
Onaga (longtail snapper)	73	\$188	\$2.58
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	69	\$183	\$2.65
Emperors (misc)	1,107	\$2,067	\$1.87
Longnose emperor	249	\$497	\$2.00
Pomfret	238	\$594	\$2.49
Surgeonfishes/tangs	362	\$724	\$2.00 *
Unicornfishes (misc)	86	\$168	\$1.95 *
Squirrelfish	137	\$272	\$1.99 *
Parrotfishes	254	\$483	\$1.90 *
Inshore groupers	44	\$85	\$1.92 *
Mahimahi	7,305	\$13,007	\$1.78
Swordfish	80	\$200	\$2.50 *
Blue marlin	551	\$551	\$1.00 *
Sailfish	691	\$691	\$1.00
Spearfish	74	\$110	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	286	\$511	\$1.79
Wahoo	31,278	\$30,889	\$0.99
Skipjack Tuna	29,626	\$22,066	\$0.74
Dogtooth tuna	8	\$19	\$2.40
Albacore	1,486,724	\$1,306,164	\$0.88
Yellowfin Tuna	113,893	\$119,231	\$1.05
BigeyeTuna	41,495	\$45,933	\$1.11
Kawakawa	7	\$19	\$2.75
Spiny lobster	134	\$449	\$3.35 *
TOTAL	1,718,194	\$1,552,029	\$0.90

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.9

American Samoa August 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Miscellaneous	17	\$26	\$1.50
Black jack	56	\$151	\$2.69
Barracudas	50	\$50	\$1.00
Tomato grouper	19	\$49	\$2.59
Blacktip grouper	19	\$52	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	24	\$66	\$2.75
Blue lined snapper	24	\$36	\$1.50 *
Rufous snapper	12	\$27	\$2.28
Humpback snapper	14	\$38	\$2.72
Gray jobfish	37	\$95	\$2.58
Yellow opakapaka	13	\$35	\$2.69
Hawaiian opakapaka	6	\$16	\$2.59
Blue lined gindai	8	\$16	\$2.00
Gindai (flower snap)	21	\$55	\$2.62
Lehi (silverjaw)	34	\$94	\$2.75
Onaga (longtail snapper)	120	\$309	\$2.58
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	69	\$183	\$2.65
Emperors (misc)	5	\$13	\$2.50
Pomfret	3	\$6	\$1.75
Surgeonfishes/tangs	537	\$1,066	\$1.98 *
Unicornfishes (misc)	235	\$470	\$2.00 *
Squirrelfish	121	\$226	\$1.87 *
Parrotfishes	340	\$677	\$1.99 *
Mahimahi	6,135	\$11,343	\$1.85
Swordfish	130	\$265	\$2.04 *
Blue marlin	166	\$158	\$0.95
Spearfish	46	\$69	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	18	\$32	\$1.80
Wahoo	24,764	\$23,247	\$0.94
Skipjack Tuna	68,658	\$41,176	\$0.60
Dogtooth tuna	19	\$46	\$2.40
Albacore	1,184,855	\$1,028,682	\$0.87
Yellowfin Tuna	143,822	\$125,866	\$0.88
BigeyeTuna	80,615	\$89,612	\$1.11
Kawakawa	4	\$11	\$2.75
TOTAL	1,511,016	\$1,324,261	\$0.88

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.10
American Samoa September 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Black jack	7	\$19	\$2.69
Barracudas	414	\$540	\$1.30
Peacock grouper	4	\$7	\$2.00
Tomato grouper	4	\$10	\$2.59
Lunartail grouper	3	\$8	\$2.75
Humpback snapper	4	\$11	\$2.72
Yellow opakapaka	3	\$8	\$2.69
Hawaiian opakapaka	3 3	\$8	\$2.59
Blue lined gindai	2	\$4	\$2.00
Gindai (flower snap)	2	\$5	\$2.62
Onaga (longtail snapper)	9	\$23	\$2.58
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	25	\$66	\$2.65
Pomfret	1	\$1	\$1.73
Rabbitfish	4	\$7	\$2.00
Surgeonfishes/tangs	600	\$1,200	\$2.00 *
Unicornfishes (misc)	232	\$443	\$1.91 *
Squirrelfish	126	\$244	\$1.94 *
Parrotfishes	890	\$1,664	\$1.87 *
Goatfish	60	\$120	\$2.00
Inshore groupers	113	\$198	\$1.75 *
Mahimahi	6,126	\$11,687	\$1.91
Swordfish	344	\$774	\$2.25 *
Blue marlin	33	\$34	\$1.03
Spearfish	74	\$110	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	24	\$39	\$1.60
Wahoo	22,044	\$22,302	\$1.01
Skipjack Tuna	47,408	\$32,629	\$0.69
Dogtooth tuna	11	\$26	\$2.40
Albacore	1,123,683	\$984,971	\$0.88
Yellowfin Tuna	132,560	\$113,345	\$0.86
BigeyeTuna	36,746	\$40,837	\$1.11
Spiny lobster	80	\$273	\$3.40
Octopus	8	\$25	\$3.00
TOTAL	1,371,645	\$1,211,638	\$0.88

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.11
American Samoa October 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Black jack	44	\$108	\$2.49
Whitemouth trevally	7	\$14	\$2.00
Barracudas	47	\$94	\$2.00
Groupers (misc)	49	\$96	\$1.97
Peacock grouper	3	\$6	\$2.00
Flagtail grouper	12	\$29	\$2.38
Tomato grouper	10	\$26	\$2.59
Blacktip grouper	11	\$30	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	7	\$19	\$2.75
Blue lined snapper	62	\$124	\$2.01
Rufous snapper	8	\$18	\$2.28
Humpback snapper	30	\$62	\$2.04
Gray jobfish	80	\$130	\$1.64
Yellow opakapaka	145	\$531	\$3.68
Hawaiian opakapaka	8	\$21	\$2.59
Blue lined gindai	10	\$20	\$2.00
Gindai (flower snap)	11	\$29	\$2.62
Lehi (silverjaw)	30	\$76	\$2.59
Onaga (longtail snapper)	32	\$82	\$2.58
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	90	\$239	\$2.65
Stone's snapper	11	\$30	\$2.75
Emperors (misc)	119	\$232	\$1.96
Pomfret	2	\$3	\$1.76
Surgeonfishes/tangs	819	\$1,633	\$1.99 *
Unicornfishes (misc)	248	\$493	\$1.99 *
Squirrelfish	78	\$155	\$1.98 *
Parrotfishes	696	\$1,351	\$1.94 *
Inshore groupers	62	\$109	\$1.75 *
Mahimahi	3,236	\$5,965	\$1.84
Swordfish	490	\$1,140	\$2.33 *
Blue marlin	83	\$86	\$1.03
Spearfish	37	\$55	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	4	\$7	\$1.80
Wahoo	29,215	\$30,160	\$1.03
Skipjack Tuna	40,938	\$27,173	\$0.66
Dogtooth tuna	34	\$82	\$2.40
Albacore	1,044,418	\$915,601	\$0.88
Yellowfin Tuna	70,986	\$62,390	\$0.88
BigeyeTuna	32,099	\$35,673	\$1.11
Spiny lobster	19	\$57	\$3.00 *
TOTAL	1,224,286	\$1,084,147	\$0.89

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.12
American Samoa November 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Black jack	27	\$66	\$2.43
Whitemouth trevally	17	\$34	\$2.00
Barracudas	40	\$80	\$2.00
Other Sharks	140	\$70	\$0.50
Groupers (misc)	40	\$79	\$1.97
Peacock grouper	1	\$2	\$2.00
Flagtail grouper	8	\$19	\$2.38
Tomato grouper	113	\$233	\$2.05
Blacktip grouper	4	\$11	\$2.75
Lunartail grouper	88	\$154	\$1.75
Blue lined snapper	56	\$115	\$2.06
Rufous snapper	3	\$7	\$2.28
Humpback snapper	82	\$158	\$1.94
Gray jobfish	67	\$111	\$1.66
	117	\$432	\$3.69
Yellow opakapaka	4	\$10	\$2.59
Hawaiian opakapaka	9	\$10 \$18	\$2.59 \$2.00
Blue lined gindai			
Gindai (flower snap)	5	\$13	\$2.62
Lehi (silverjaw)	15	\$38	\$2.49
Onaga (longtail snapper)	41	\$106	\$2.58
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	61	\$162	\$2.65
Stone's snapper	4	\$11	\$2.75
Emperors (misc)	183	\$362	\$1.98
Pomfret	1	\$2	\$1.76
Rabbitfish	1	\$2	\$2.00
Surgeonfishes/tangs	753	\$1,488	\$1.98 *
Unicornfishes (misc)	389	\$739	\$1.90 *
Squirrelfish	157	\$300	\$1.91 *
Parrotfishes	988	\$1,841	\$1.86 *
Goatfish	20	\$40	\$2.00
Inshore groupers	96	\$166	\$1.74 *
Mahimahi	3,279	\$5,300	\$1.62
Swordfish	499	\$906	\$1.82 *
Blue marlin	5,725	\$5,725	\$1.00
Spearfish	37	\$55	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	6	\$11	\$1.80
Wahoo	38,301	\$42,037	\$1.10
Skipjack Tuna	133,667	\$90,639	\$0.68
Albacore	965,788	\$857,166	\$0.89
Yellowfin Tuna	76,039	\$65,924	\$0.87
BigeyeTuna	29,345	\$32,296	\$1.10
Kawakawa	23	\$63	\$2.75
Spiny lobster	71	\$213	\$3.00 *
Octopus	3	\$8	\$3.00
TOTAL	1,256,315	\$1,107,214	\$0.88

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Table II.1.13
American Samoa December 2002 Estimated Commercial Landings

Species	Pounds	Value	Price/Lb
Black jack	10	\$21	\$2.00
Other Sharks	4,466	\$2,233	\$0.50
Groupers (misc)	40	\$79	\$1.97
Tomato grouper	29	\$58	\$2.00
Lunartail grouper	23	\$37	\$1.65
Blue lined snapper	44	\$85	\$1.94
Humpback snapper	39	\$75	\$1.94
Gray jobfish	57	\$86	\$1.50
Yellow opakapaka	111	\$415	\$3.75
Lehi (silverjaw)	10	\$24	\$2.36
Ehu (squirrelfish snap.)	13	\$26	\$2.00 *
Emperors (misc)	120	\$236	\$1.96
Pomfret	1	\$3	\$1.75
Surgeonfishes/tangs	788	\$1,576	\$2.00 *
Unicornfishes (misc)	266	\$524	\$1.97 *
Squirrelfish	144	\$287	\$1.99 *
Parrotfishes	587	\$1,154	\$1.97 *
Inshore groupers	19	\$32	\$1.75 *
Mahimahi	9,292	\$17,096	\$1.84
Swordfish	149	\$209	\$1.40
Blue marlin	233	\$240	\$1.03
Black marlin	6,239	\$6,239	\$1.00
Sailfish	213	\$283	\$1.33
Spearfish	28	\$41	\$1.50
Rainbow runner	8	\$15	\$1.80
Wahoo	44,980	\$57,355	\$1.28
Skipjack Tuna	70,822	\$65,630	\$0.93
Albacore	725,117	\$673,919	\$0.93
Yellowfin Tuna	92,959	\$99,898	\$1.07
BigeyeTuna	29,775	\$33,091	\$1.11
Spiny lobster	10	\$30	\$3.00 *
TOTAL	986,593	\$960,995	\$0.97

^{*} Data replaced or modified by Actual Commercial Landings Data

Figure II.1.1

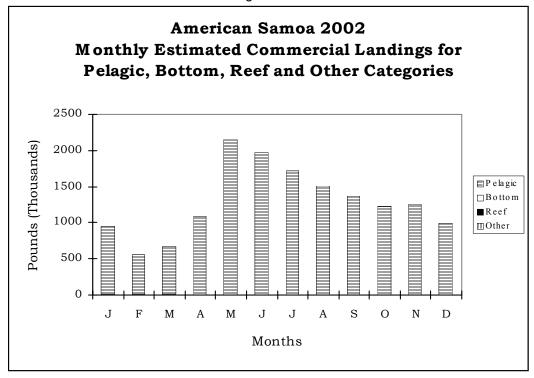


Figure II.1.2

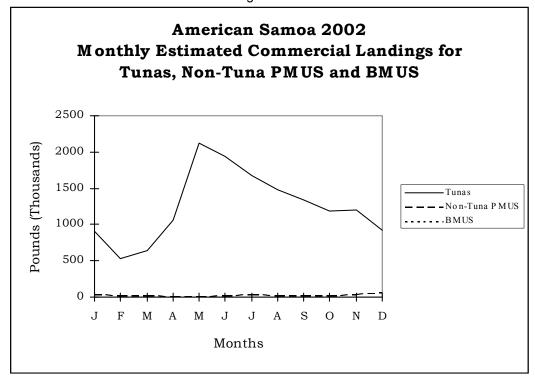


Figure II.1.3

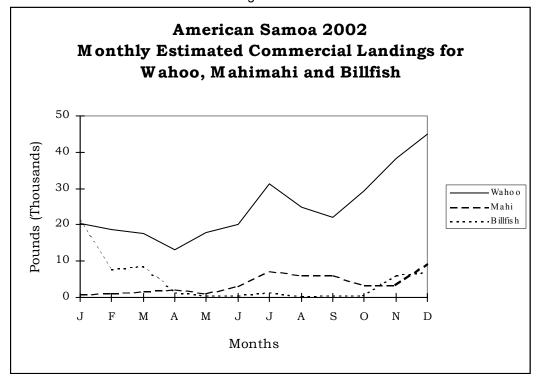


Figure II.1.4

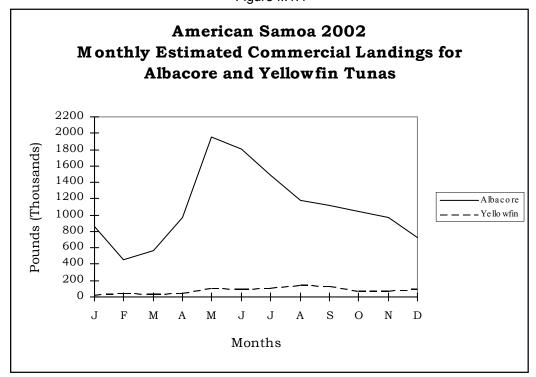


Figure II.1.5

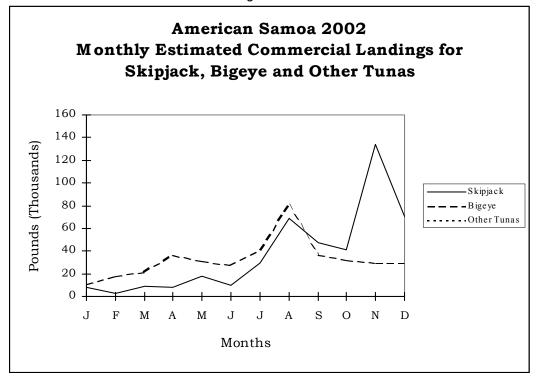


Figure II.2.1

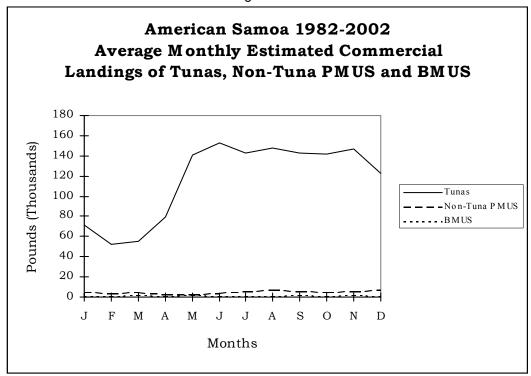


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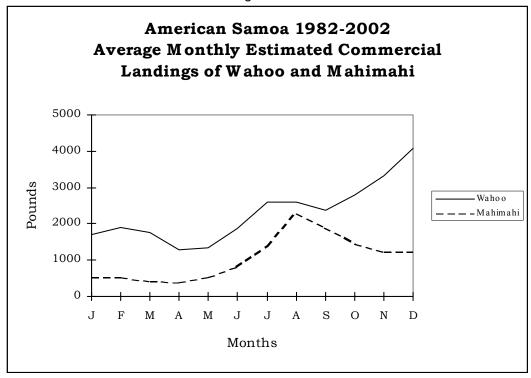


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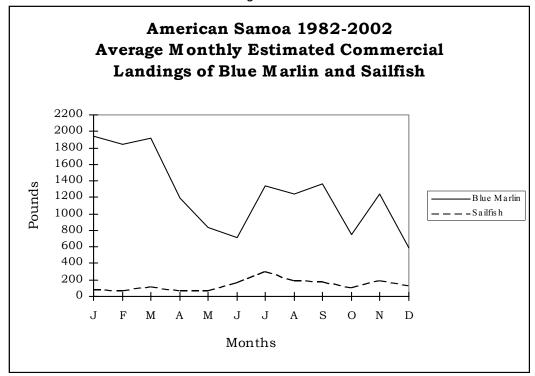


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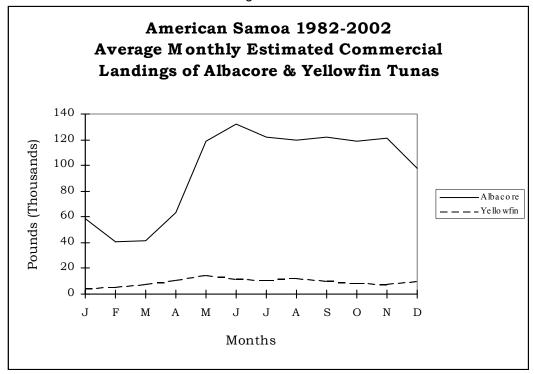


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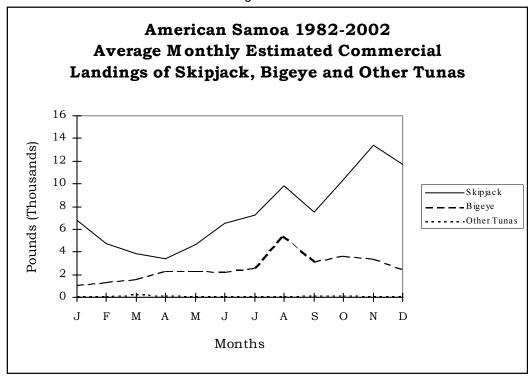


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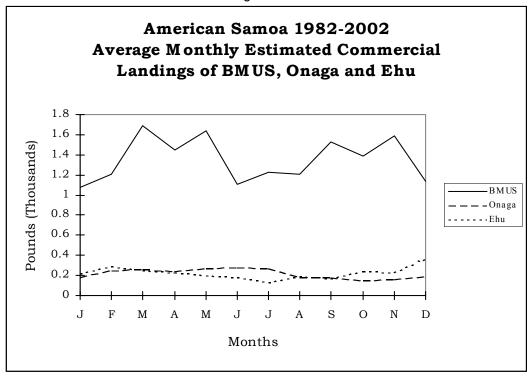


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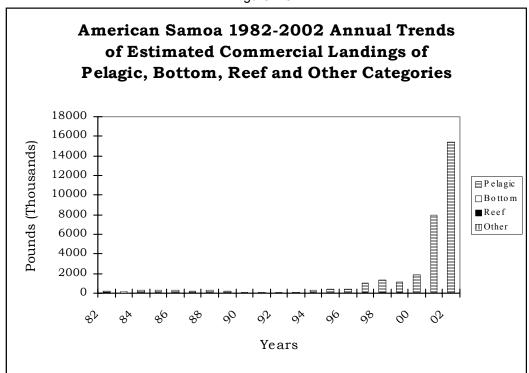


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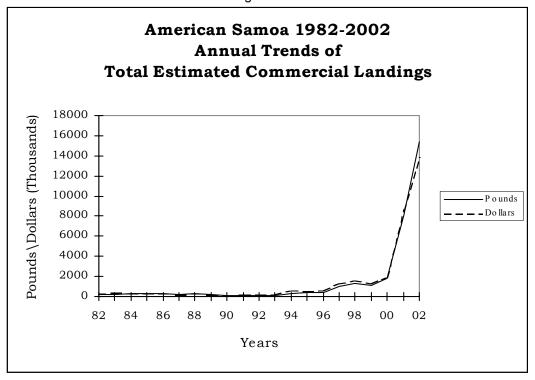


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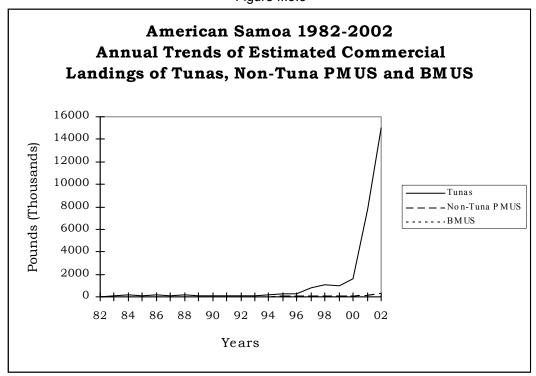


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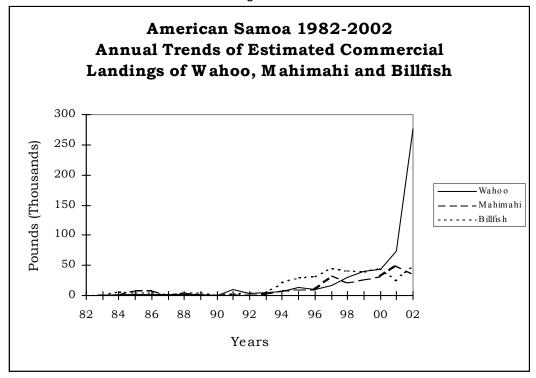


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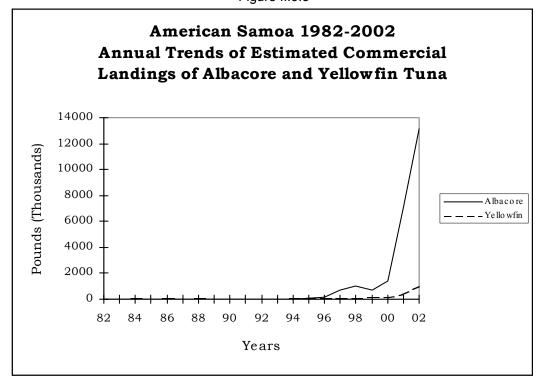


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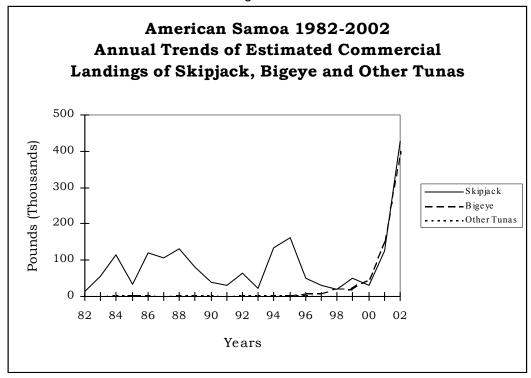


Figure II.4.1

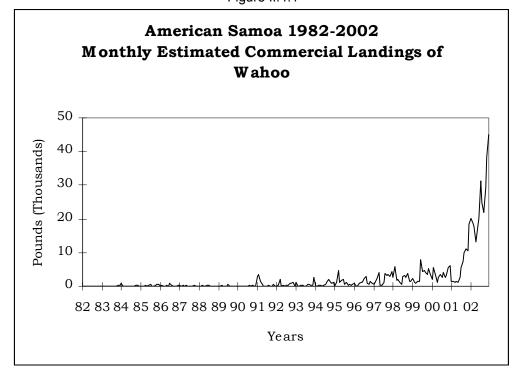


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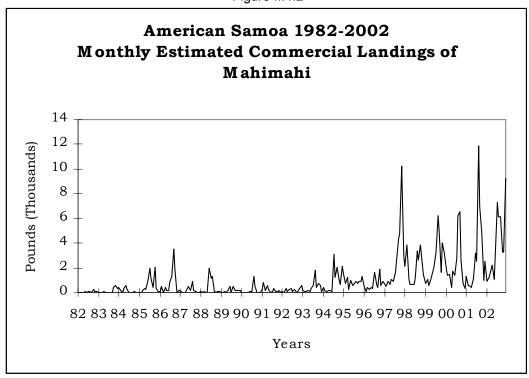


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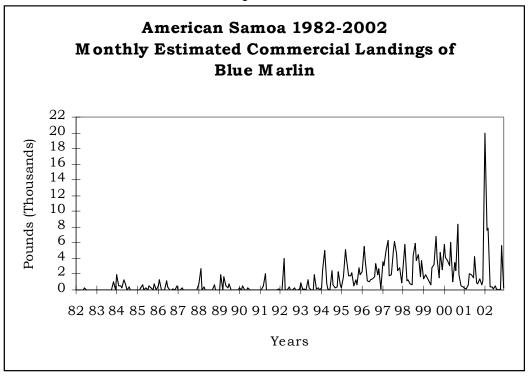


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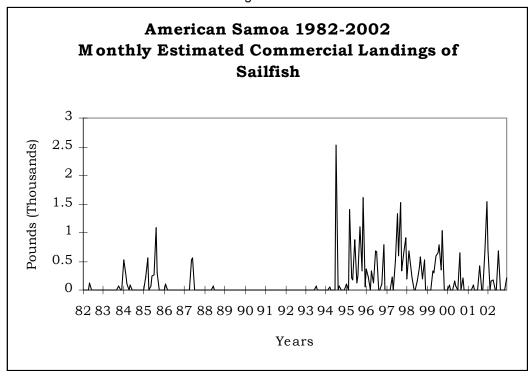


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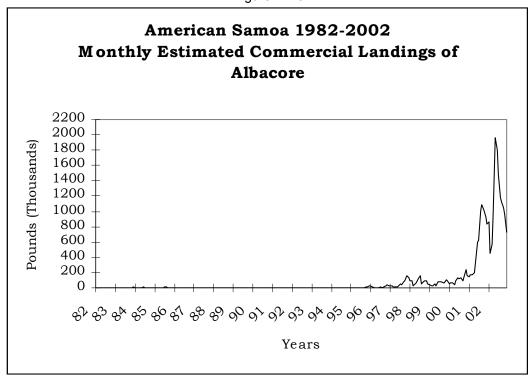


Figure II 4.6

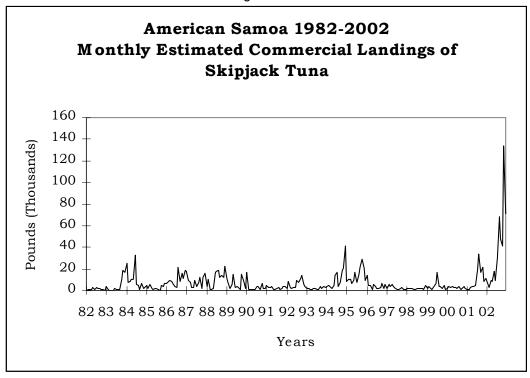


Figure II.4.7

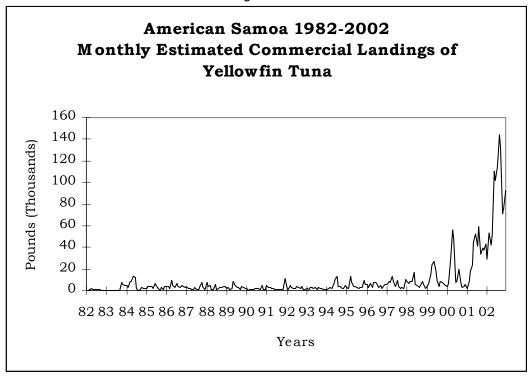


Figure II.4.8

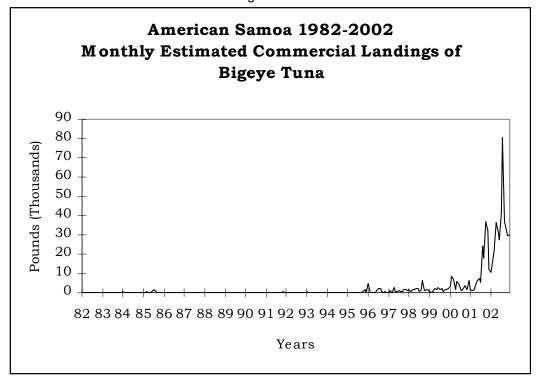


Figure II.4.9

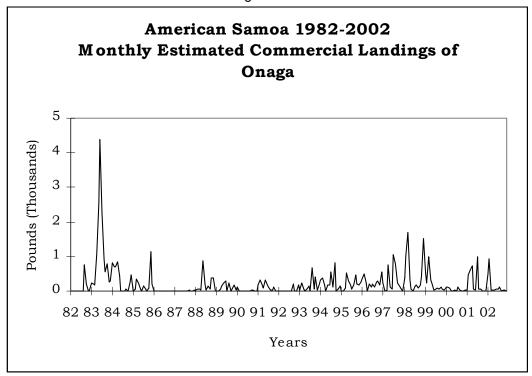


Figure II.4.10

